

You need not Suffer



Typothetae Not to Fix 44-Hour Week at Convention Here

Workers' Demands Will Be Discussed, but Vote Is Not Expected: Printers Urged to Advise More

Educational topics involved in the printing business were the subject of discussion yesterday at the opening session of the thirty-third annual convention of the United Typothetae of America, at the Hotel Commodore.

Labor questions, which were the subject of unofficial discussion between sessions, will not be taken up until this afternoon, if at all. Officially, the organization will not pass upon the pending question of the forty-four hour week for the unionized workers in the printing trades, but it is expected the subject will be discussed.

"The chief trouble with printers is that they don't know the value of advertising," said Charles L. Estey, director of the organization's advertising bureau, at the afternoon session. "A great change has been brought about in the advertising business in the last few years. Long strides have been made; there has been advancement in every branch of the business. But the printer has not kept pace with the profession. The printer must learn where, how and when to tell people what they want to know about this particular business."

Improvements Are Cited

Some of the changes of which Mr. Estey spoke were elaborated upon by Henry Hale, Jr., of the Ethridge Association of Artists, in an address entitled "Opening the Gates of the Garden."

"The wonderful things that have been happening in the advertising business have been seen chiefly in the newspaper and magazine fields," he said. "A decade ago the expenditure of \$50 for an advertising design was something unusual. To-day advertising agencies pay \$100 for a design and employ the best artists for the work and have the best writers produce their copy."

Great Progress Made

Estey said Mr. Hale made a great deal in carrying the punch in an advertising story, but he thought that printers were not of such great importance.

The reports of President Arthur E. Southworth and Secretary Joseph A. Borden showed the organization had grown during the last year and is continuing to expand. A preliminary report showed a membership of 3,700.

Wire Operators Averted Food Famine in Paris Refused to Send Telegrams to Producers Ordering Supplies Be Held Back

PARIS, Aug. 26 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Vigilant telegraph operators in the central office of the Paris post office averted a possible famine during the recent food crisis precipitated by the producers.

Following disorders around the central markets, where consumers raided the stands and overthrew fields, scattering vegetables, fruit fish and other food to the ground because of high prices, a number of commission merchants sent urgent telegrams to producers outside of Paris telling them to hold back their goods till further orders. Many of the dispatches indicated that, owing to a general decline in prices, the merchants were withholding their goods from the market.

The telegrams numbered about one thousand. They had gone past the wickets in the operating rooms when the operator who was working one of the wires to Brittany noted a batch of them cancelling orders for butter. Now he had paid ten francs for a pound of butter that morning. He consulted with colleagues operating wires leading to fish, vegetable, fruit and other centers, and their tables were loaded down with similar telegrams. None of the messages was sent.

In a statement issued last night the government said that it took the responsibility for the action of the telegraphers.

Burning Steamer Abandoned: Crew Escapes in Small Boat

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Sept. 15.—The crew of the British schooner B. L. Rufus has arrived at St. Croix in a small boat, having abandoned their burning vessel at sea. The schooner, of 481 tons net, was bound from Guadeloupe to Bordeaux with a cargo of rum.

26-Crystal Pitcher, Hammered Silver Band, \$5.00

JUST as there is one jeweler for engagement rings, one engraver for wedding cards, and one confectioner for weddings, so there is one shop for smart gifts.

OVINGTON'S
The Gift Shop of 5th Ave.
114 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

Employers Seek Industrial Truce Backed by Law

President of Manufacturers' Association Has Plan Ready to Be Presented at Conference in Washington

Joint Board Is Proposed

Congress To Be Asked to Give Committee Power to Enforce Its Decisions

Declaring that strikes in the last eight months have cost the public \$10,000,000 a day in lost wages, rent, production and trade, and that the public is becoming "heartily sick" of industrial bickerings and strife, Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, yesterday made public a plan for an "armistice" between employers and employees. Mr. Mason said the plan has been sent to President Wilson with a view to its adoption at the conference to be held in Washington on October 6.

Mr. Mason described his plan thus: "A joint 'gentlemen's agreement' armistice, strike truce or preliminary treaty for industrial peace, between organized industry and organized labor, declaring their common purpose to be that of bringing to an early end all industrial war and agitation now raging throughout the United States and avoiding or preventing strikes, lock-outs or any other cause or means of interrupting or paralyzing transportation or industrial production. The covenant to remain in force until the President of the United States shall have declared the period of industrial readjustment at an end."

Joint Committee Proposed

Five thousand manufacturers are members of the association headed by Mr. Mason.

"To give semi-legal and more binding force to the agreement," said Mr. Mason, "a joint committee representing organized labor and organized industry, selected by the President from the groups attending the conference, should be delegated the duty of formulating an agreement (possibly along the principal lines set forth in the war-time agreement which was the basis for the creation of the National War Labor Board) and cause the same to be presented in Congress for enactment, possibly in the form of a joint resolution, declaring such an agreement to be in the public interest and welfare."

As two concrete suggestions for provisions which might be incorporated in the agreement, (1) Organized industry ought to agree not to reduce wages during the life of the industrial armistice, and to a broad policy of liberal treatment of wage earners as well as a blanket engagement voluntarily to submit all matters of difference, misunderstanding or dispute to a medium of arbitration hereinafter provided for; (2) organized labor ought to agree, during the life of the armistice, to a policy of non-interruption of production, by pledging a national truce against strike action, and to submit voluntarily to submit all matters of dispute to a medium of arbitration hereinafter provided for.

National Industrial Board

"In order to provide the inescapable means of settling disputes, and the adjustment of many important and non-assignable rights of peaceful industrial disputes, it is further suggested that organized labor and organized industry, respectively, nominate and elect seven members (fourteen in all) of a National Industrial Adjustment Board, and the President of the United States, and one or more (not more than two) additional members who must be acceptable to and confirmed by a majority of the fourteen members selected by labor and industry.

"This board ought to be legally created (after selection) and vested by act of Congress to serve until the President shall have declared the period of readjustment at an end, with adequate compensation provided by federal appropriation so as to make possible the exclusive devotion of its members to its work, and have power (if necessary) by amending the existing anti-trust laws to enforce its findings or decisions on all matters, when once the contestants have voluntarily accepted their offices, possibly through presentation of evidence to federal district attorneys for civil (or even criminal) court action and penalty, charging attempts to obstruct or unlawfully interrupt or restraint of production or transportation of articles entering into or used for interstate commerce."

Carpenters' Unions Disagree

Although the International Carpenters' Union, made up of a group of insurgent carpenters, declared yesterday that 2,000 carpenters are on a strike for \$1 an hour, Alexander Kelo, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, insisted that less than 100 were out.

It was explained by one of the leaders of the insurgent faction that the men on strike became disgruntled with the slow action of their leaders and came to the International Carpenters' Union, at 350 East 121st street for aid in getting their demands. The men on strike demand, in addition to a dollar an hour, double pay for overtime and triple pay for work done below normal.

Strike of Teachers Keeps Schools Closed

LINTON, Ind., Sept. 15.—The twenty-five schools in Stockton township, Grant county, outside of Linton, did not open today as planned because of differences between James T. Roach, township trustee, and a teachers' union, which was organized during the summer.

Mr. Roach recently had announced he had obtained a complete staff of instructors who were not members in the union. When they went to the schoolhouses to-day, however, they were induced by the union teachers not to attempt to teach. Accordingly they returned to their homes.

Between midnight and 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Kelo said that although the regular members of the brotherhood were just as anxious as those on strike to obtain a wage increase an agreement had been entered into with the employers' association for a \$5.50 day until the end of the current year, and that his organization intended to keep that agreement.

Officers of the Paper Box Makers' Union denied yesterday the report that they had settled their four weeks' strike for a 30 per cent wage increase for the paper box manufacturers' Association.

It was said at strike headquarters that at least 6,000 men and women are on strike, 4,000 of whom are members of the union. The strikers demand a forty-four-hour week and a flat wage increase of 30 per cent. They say they have settled with fifty employers, obtaining their demands for 1,500 men and women.

At a meeting of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel McAlpin it was declared by David Friedman, executive secretary, that, reports to the contrary, the strike was in a fair way of being settled and that most shops are beginning to work normally.

Officials of the union bakery drivers who have been on strike against the Ward Baking Company for twelve weeks, issued an appeal for the moral support of the public yesterday, explaining that the strike was simply the result of the Ward Company's failure to carry out the terms of the agreement which ended the strike last year.

William Leary, president, C. J. Mour, Emil Upmeyer and Alexander Augustin, trustees of the union, declared that the company officials had declined to recognize the union or to stop discharging men on account of union affiliations.

Peace Conference Fears For Hungary's Safety

Hears Rumanians Are to Withdraw Without Organizing Police Force

PARIS, Sept. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The Hungarian situation is causing the peace conference considerable uneasiness, as the Rumanians are reported to be about to withdraw from Hungary hurriedly, without giving Budapest government an opportunity to organize a police force.

The Rumanians disbanded all sorts of military and police forces in Hungary, and in consequence there may be great disorder throughout the country.

The peace conference has urged the Rumanians to leave sufficient forces to guarantee order pending Hungary's establishment of protection to prevent reversion to Bolshevism and disturbances.

The peace conference makes it clear that Rumania will be responsible for whatever disorder may occur in Budapest and other parts of Hungary if it fails to provide adequate protection to leave a limited force in the capital and surrounding districts, where the extremists are awaiting an opportunity to seize power.

Brigadier General H. Bandholtz, of the American army, has returned from Bucharest and Budapest. His visit was without authority from the American peace delegation, and it is declared that any conversations he may have had with Rumanian officials in Bucharest were informal and unofficial.

Mayer Says Polk Erred in Dry Proclamation

Proclamation of the eighteenth amendment by Acting Secretary of State Polk was defective, according to an opinion rendered yesterday to a committee of the national distillers' organization by Hotel Ritz-Carlton by Levy Mayer, its chief counsel.

Mr. Mayer asserts the Polk proclamation mentions among the required thirty-six states ratifying the dry amendment, nine whose constitutions provide that the referendum may be invoked on all acts of their Legislatures. They are California, Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington.

He further stated the Washington and Nebraska courts to date have sustained his contention by ordering the question of ratification to be printed on the ballots. Mr. Mayer's opinion was given in anticipation of litigation in the federal courts to attack the constitutionality of the manner in which the eighteenth amendment was ratified.

German Wire Rates Jumped 150 Per Cent

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (By The Associated Press).—In conformity with its policy to tax everything to the utmost limit, the government has announced that beginning to-morrow, foreign telegraph rates will be advanced 150 per cent. This is in spite of the fact that service has been slow and unreliable.

The decision chiefly concerns foreign correspondents, who must now pay 25 marks, or 30 francs, per word to Denmark and Switzerland, 30 to France and Sweden, 40 to Norway, 45 to Italy, 50 to Finland, 110 to Spain and 150 to Portugal. When these rates are increased telegraphing will be costly, in spite of the fact that the rate of exchange possessed by the correspondents. Telegraph service authorities were not worked in advance of the proposed increase in price, and have demanded from all correspondents deposits double their monthly telegraph bills and have held up dispatches until such deposits have been made.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, which is responsible for the order, has found the plan is unpopular with other branches of the government, which realize correspondents will be forced to reduce the amount of information about Germany which they telegraph to the world's newspapers.

Inspector Eagan in Wreck Auto Skids and Turns Turtle in The Bronx

Inspector Owen Eagan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, is congratulating himself that the auto in which he was riding last night skidded and turned turtle while the inspector was on his way to gather up some dynamite sticks that had been found in Westchester Avenue and not on his way back.

The car, driven by Charles Goodman, of 32 Division Street, a city chauffeur, overturned at Eagle and Westchester avenues, The Bronx, when Goodman applied the emergency brakes to avoid hitting a pedestrian. Eagan was cut and bruised about the head and body, but continued his journey after being attended by Dr. Max Epstein, of Lincoln Hospital. The automobile was not seriously damaged.

Foch Seeks Body of Son Killed in War

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Marshal Foch has recently asked the Belgian government to have a search made for the body of his son, who was killed in August, 1914, in the Belgian Ardennes.

Marshal Foch has refrained from mentioning his lost son, and only a few knew the younger Foch was killed early in the war.

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Germans Beating Allies Nearly All Troops To Be Home Oct. 1: Grant's Son Returns on the America

The French people want the peace treaty ratified at once as it stands, being willing to consider amendments later, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell declared yesterday upon his arrival here, on the transport America. Mr. Crowell has been in France since August 1, closing up A. E. F. affairs.

"All but a few scattering groups of American soldiers and those detailed for regular duty in Germany will be home by October 18," he said. "American soldiers are being relieved of the last of the duties connected with the work of cleaning up in France by French soldiers. All prison camps which have been guarded by American soldiers, as well as most of the policing, have already been turned over."

France is being presumed as fast as possible. To hold it after the French officials are ready to take it over is dangerous on account of free. The deterioration of motor trucks and machinery is also great in the exposed parks where they have been stored, and the quicker this material is turned over the greater value it has. The price being paid for the French government, \$400,000,000, very nearly approximates the value put on the property by American government officials, who allowed for depreciation and deterioration.

French Rescind Tax Claims

"One of the agreements which helped materially in quickly relieving the American army of responsibility and made it possible to turn over the material with the least possible delay was the rescinding by the French of claims to import tax duties."

The most important question in Europe at the present moment is the signing of the peace treaty as it stands, whether it will need amendment later or not.

American Legion Plans Boston Aid

Instructs Local Posts in Massachusetts to Make Lists for Emergency

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The state executive board of the American Legion instructed the secretary to-day to send to all local commanders instructions to hold special meetings of their posts, at which the commanders are asked to urge those who can do so to join "the organized forces of the state which are under the Governor's control."

The commanders also are requested to obtain the names of "all who can be relied upon in case of emergency to assist in the preservation of law and order," and to arrange for local emergency organizations for those who do not join the militia.

City Employees' Union Holds First Meeting: Violence Is Decried

Representatives of every city department, more than 4,000 persons in all, attended last night the first meeting of the newly organized Municipal Employees' Association. The immediate purpose of the organization is to obtain salary increases, making \$1,800 the minimum for a clerk in the city's employ. George B. Stansfield, one of the organizers, said that every city employee would be a member within two weeks.

"There are more than 100,000 city employees," he said, "and 25,000 have already enrolled. We will not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, but will make our own demands without violence or threat. We will cease telegraphing will be costly, in spite of the fact that the rate of exchange possessed by the correspondents. Telegraph service authorities were not worked in advance of the proposed increase in price, and have demanded from all correspondents deposits double their monthly telegraph bills and have held up dispatches until such deposits have been made."

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The most important question in Europe at the present moment is the signing of the peace treaty as it stands, whether it will need amendment later or not.

"There is a feeling of fear in France that a sort of nervousness, and the French want the treaty as a foundation for business reasons and as a guarantee against Germany. The result of the delay to the signing in the United States is reflected in internal conditions in France."

Coal \$50 a Ton

"Coal in Paris sells for \$50 a ton. Clothing is high-priced and hard to get. With the approach of cold weather and the uncertainty of the future, the price of coal is expected to rise. The price of coal is expected to rise. The price of coal is expected to rise."

W. P. Kent, American consul at Basel, Switzerland, was also on the American, accompanied by his wife and three children. His home is in Staunton, Va.

"Thousands of Germans are waiting for the restrictions against the issuance of passports to Germans to be lifted, so that they can come to the United States," he said. "The treaty of peace is one of the leading political questions in Switzerland at the present moment, but it gets far less attention in Europe than in the United States."

"Trade with Germany is being resumed by France and England rapidly. Americans are also going into Germany for purposes of trade, and the difficulties are being settled as rapidly as possible. The controversies over the peace treaty and league of nations seem to be centered in the United States. In Europe most of the references to it comes from America."

Grant's Son Returns

Captain Philip Bongiorno, first United States army officer sent to Italy, returned with his bride, who was Miss Enrica Carelio, sister of General Oneto Carelio, commander of the Italian forces in Dalmatia. He said the bride was an Italian girl married in Italy to an American officer. Cap-

Mail 'Plane Hits Two Houses, and Both Burn

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—Two houses were destroyed by fire to-day when a government mail plane, bound for Chicago from here, crashed on their roofs in an effort to make a hurried forced landing, causing the gasoline tank of the plane to explode. Pilot E. V. Gardner, flying the machine, escaped injury by leaping just before the crash, and later stated that for Chicago in another plane with what mail could be rescued from the flames.

U. S. Intervention in Mexico Said To Be Aim of Oil Men

League of Free Nations Representative Gives to Senators Names of Men Said to Lead in Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—American oil companies are carrying on a propaganda to bring about armed intervention in Mexico, L. J. De Bekker, of the League of Free Nations Association charged to-day before the Senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation.

Mr. De Bekker filed with the committee the names of a number of large oil companies which he alleged are interested in propaganda to secure intervention. He named the California Petroleum Company, the Continental Mexican Petroleum Company, Freeport and Fuel Oil Corporation, Mexican Gulf Oil Company, Mexican Petroleum Company, National Oil Company, Pan-American Petroleum and Trading Company, Panuco Boston Company, Port Lobos Petroleum Company, Snowden & McSweeney, Southern Oil and Transportation Corporation, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Texas Company, Union Oil Company of California and others.

"Among the most active individual propagandists are Edward L. Doheny, leader of the entire group of oil interests operating in Mexico; L. Jewel Williams, a Philadelphia lawyer, and Burton W. Wilson, a New York lawyer," Mr. De Bekker declared.

Letter to Fall Rejected

Mr. De Bekker read to the committee a letter he had written to Senator Fall, of New Mexico, chairman of the committee, in which he told who he was and attempted to tell who Senator Fall was. He was not permitted to insert the letter in the record.

Referring to an open letter to the President on the subject of Mexico, which Mr. De Bekker said was prepared by himself and James A. McDonald, he said: "Our assumption that President Wilson is aware of the nature of the propaganda against Mexico now being printed is based on his statement issued from the White House March 26, 1916, which reads:

"We believe the President is well informed as to the nature of this plot against Mexico and that he is at this time in possession of documentary evidence regarding some of its ringleaders, and it is our sincere hope that he will produce this evidence in time to avert an intervention."

German Spy Story Cited

"When the Senators desired a specific instance of propaganda against Mexico I fancy he must have been in peculiar mood, for cannot suppose that he does not read the newspapers, or that he does not possess a complete file of the articles issued by the Boynton Agencies. If he will refer to the newspapers detailing the adventures of a German spy in Mexico he will find the story is sponsored by the Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, although there is no reason to suppose that this person ever saw President Carranza and a specific denial was made in dispatches from Mexico City by Carranza himself."

The witness said his attitude was that of a loyal American demanding a square deal for Mexico.

Asked several times to give proofs that the oil interests were aiding in the propaganda to malign Mexico and force intervention, the witness cited an article from "The New York Sun" in which the government plan for intervention was given; the bulletins of the Association for the Protection of American rights in Mexico and the columns of the daily press in general. He also said he thought the selection of Senator Fall, a well known interventionist, to be chairman of the committee was an indication of propaganda.

Mr. De Bekker said he had received no money from Carranza, but admitted that he had travelled in a private car furnished by the President.

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Stamping of Price To Producer on All Goods Is Predicted

U. S. Rail Brotherhood Chief Tells Canadian Labor That High Costs Must Be Cut on Both Sides of Border

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 15.—"In the United States, if we cannot lower the cost of living in any other way, we are going to have a law passed that the price received by the producer must be stamped on the commodity," said Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States, to-day said in an address before the national industrial conference of Canada. "Then we shall see if it is the wholesaler, jobber or retailer."

A 20 per cent increase in wages and a 40 per cent increase in living costs will never bring peace. The peace period must end with profiteering, and the cost of living must come down."

Mr. Stone declared that the problems in the United States and in Canada were the same—that the social unrest was only slumbering under the crust and could easily be fanned into flame. He maintained that the present period was even more critical than that faced during the war, and that in the next few months the clock of progress must either be moved ahead or retarded.

Sympathetic cooperation between employers and workers in solving post-war reconstruction problems was urged by Premier Borden in a message read at the opening of the conference. The Premier was absent because of illness and his message was read by G. D. Fohertson, Minister of Labor, in an address cited the success of the former United States War Labor Board in handling 1,245 controversies and bringing about many adjustments between employers and workers as a reason for the formation of a similar body to handle post-war labor and industrial problems.

Bogran Is Provisional President of Honduras

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 15.—Dr. Francisco Bogran has been named Provisional President of Honduras, pending the Presidential election. Dr. Bogran, Minister at Tegucigalpa, is reported to have sent a strong note to the revolutionary leaders, asking them to concentrate their forces on Tegucigalpa under the leadership of General Lopez Gutierrez and calling upon the "patriotic citizens of Honduras" to unite in support of the government.